Rain and dangerous northeasterly winds.

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VOL. LXIV.-NO. 41.

IT SEEMED SURE AT FIRST THAT HARCOURT WOULD BE THE MAN,

But Lord Rosebery Made a Strong Speech at Edinburgh and a Beartion May Set In-Talk of a Petition Asking Him to Withdraw His Resignation-Ecvival of the Report that He Will Become the Prince of Wales's Son-in-Law-Bishops Try to Dietate What Literature Shall

Be Sold on the Bookstalls-Mr. Chamberinin Had a Mission Here Relating to Venezuela - Dr. Niu's Remarkable Stare. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- A stranger might be excused for supposing, amid the hubbub caused by Lord Rosebery's resignation, that cabals were unknown to British politics and that each publie man in and out of office worked solely and uncessingly for his beloved country without thought of fee or reward save in the satisfaction to his own conscience of duty well done. The

Liberals are denouncing the intrigues against their pet lord as though Sir William Harcourt was never jockeyed out of the succession to Mr. Gladstone in the sight of all men and as though, being human, he had no right to enjoy the sweets of revenge. No one, least of all the readers of this correspondence, ought to be surprised at what has occurred. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Liberal party the man entitled to succeed him by every consideration of experi-ence, ability, and hard work was Sir William Vernon Harcourt. No one doubted that he

would succeed to the Premiership until Lord Rosebery suddenly put in a cla'm, and, supported by the whole strength of the court and aristocratic influence, hustled the older man out of the field. Lord Rosebery got the leadership and Sir William Harcourtswallowed his pride and bided his time. Since then Sir William Harcourt and Mr.

John Morley have been steadily working against Lord Rosebery. The Cabinet councils during Lord Ro-ebery's short-lived Premiership were curious gatherings. The present Cabinet, it is pretty well known, is invariably unanimous upon every question upon which four of the members, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, have previously agreed, and these four take care to arrive at an agreement before entering the council chamber. But it is an open secret that Lord Rosebery never had his way over any disputed question except by taking the decision of the majority, and that bitter wranglings invariably preceded such decision. In public, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and others professed the customary loyalty to the leader, but in private and at the council board they made no pretence of dissembling their feelings.

Lord Rosebery assigns as the chief reason for rettring now Mr. Gladstone's interference with foreign policy in connection with the Armenian massacres; but this is only a pheteuce. Mr. Gladstone is a privileged person, and, more than that, he is irresponsible. Lori Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and all the active Liberal leaders, in fact, are agreed that a solution of the present trouble in the East can only be found in a European concert. Lord Rosebery could, therefore, have well afforded to disregard Mr. Gladstone's strong language and proposals. He did so in fact until he wanted an excuse for clearing out of a party, doomed by all the oracles to apenti long years in the cold shade of opposition. Efforts are already being made to induce Lord Rosebery to reconsider his determination. There is talk of convening a great congress of the Liberal party, or, alternatively, of promoting a national petition, so called, to the millionaire peer, humbly praying him to resame the leadership and save Liberalism from annihilation. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the future Liberal party, that these proposals ill fall through. Lord Rosebery's position was always anomalous. The sincere ring of his professions of the radical faith was always suspected. The average democratic workingman was always uneasily conscious that he was being made a fool of by this glib-tongued Earl, who would address a mass meeting of tollers ne day and start off the next day with the Prince of Wales on a sporting trip or pleasure tour. Lord Rosebery is aristocratic in every fibre of his teing, although, until he married Rothschild's daughter, he was comparatively

Until to-day there was a practically unanimous feeling that Sir William Harcourt was the only possible leader of the Liberal party. But it cannot be denied that Lord Rosebery's speech last night at Ed:nburgh may cause something like a revulsion of feeling. He spoke two hours, and it was probably the greatest speech he ever made. In its dealing with personal questions it showed admirable restraint, but, for all that, the speech is likely to give offence to two sections of Englishmen; and here it is quite characteristic, for Lord Rosebery never once made an important speech which did not estrange some of his followers.

Enthusiastic Gladstonians will resent the policy of their revered old chief being held up to contempt by a man for whom he has done so much; while perferved Britishers will probably denounce the speaker for his absolute acceptance of the bitter truth that England, by herself, is no longer a factor in European politics. If Sir William Harcourt had had to make the same admission he would have taken care to do so in a manner which would not have involved humiliation.

Moreover, Lord Rosebery placed great stress upon the horrors of war and little upon its glories and righteousness when the cause is rightenus.

One cannot well leave this subject without some reference to the strange reason for Lord ftosebery's resignation assigned in quarters which are often well informed in such matters, although possibly it is not more than a revival of an old report. It is that the resignation is connected with his lordship's matrimonial intentions. It will be remembered that rumor persistently connected Lord Rosebery's name with that of one of the Prince of Wales's daughters, since happily married. Now it is declared that a mistake was then made, and that the lady whose hand the noble Earl had ventured to ask in marriage was actually the Prince's daughter Victoria. The story goes that the Prince did not regard the match with much disfavor, but that it had to be apandoned in consequence of opposition from a higher quar-

ter. That is to say, the Queen disapproved The lady, although 28 years old, remains unmarried, and the Earl is still the best preserved unmarried peer in the British matrimonial mart; but, according to the report referred to. ther will not much longer remain in single blessedness, all opposition to their uni in having been removed on condition that Lord Roseber; retires from active participation in politics. Another version, not widely different from the foregoing, names the tierman widow of an English prince as the future Counters of Rosebery, and one is as probable as the other.

The last day of the annual session of the British Church Congress was designed apparently to furnish proof of the ability of the State religion to deal with all things material. The first day was given up to penitent lamentations over past sins and indifference. Then, when it came to acting the past of the Church Militant, there was not the slightest hesitation in dealing with such subjects as Sport, Literature, the Drama, international Relations, and Social Customs. There was a characteristic discussion over the cansorship exercised by Smith & on, book dealers, whose stalls are scattered over the length and breadth of the land. The Bishop of Wakefield boasted that Smith & Son re moved a book from the stalls at the insugation

WHO LEADS THE LIBERALS? of his son, The Bishop, pleased at his son's success, tried a repetition of the complaint, applied, of course, to a different work. Here however, according to the Bishop's tale, the stordy British independence of clerical domination asserted itself, and Smith & Son declined to withdraw a most offensive novel, as the Bishor seems to think, on the plea that it is popular and interesting. The point to note is that cleri-cal consorable of the bookstalls has not yet been established. The Bishop is now devoting his attention to a scheme of censorship for

high-class libraries. There can no longer be any doubt that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on his visit to America, was entrusted with the mission to bring about an understanding with the United States for the settlement of the Venezuela dispute. He has admitted as much privately since his return, though he gave no indication as to what success attended his efforts. He hastened to the Colonial Office on his arrival in London this afternoon, but remained only long enough to greet his assistants, and then hurried to the Foreign Office, where Sir Julian Pauncefote was already closeted with the Prime Minister, and the three remained in consultation for a long time. Sir Julian will return to Washington by the next steamer, and it is earnestly hoped, if not expected, by British officialdom that a settlement of the question will speedily be an-

It may be added that the British Government still couples this question with the proposal of some form of an arbitration treaty between the

two countries. In these days of strained diplomatic relations here is danger that the grave crisis which has suddenly arisen between Switzerland and Uruguay will be overlooked. This would be pity, for it is one of those rare incidents which show that there is some honor to be found even in diplomacy. It seems that they have military manosuvres even in Switzerland, and the other day one of these functions was attended by Dr. Nin, Minister from Uruguay. The chief functionary of the occasion was Mr. Frey, whose office corresponds with Minister of War. This dignitary has reported to the Federal Council that Dr. Nin, on this occasion, not only falled to salute him, as it was his duty to do, but that he had stared insolently at him through his pince nex.

This shocking breach of etiquette could not be overlooked. The council gravely considered the matter and first called upon Dr. Nin for an explanation. The Uruguayan Minister proudly refused to make any explanation. Thereupon another council was held, and, after mature deliberation, it decided to cable to the Swiss Minister at Buenos Ayres, who is also accredited to Uruguay, to request the latter Government to

recall its representative in Berne.

This has been done, and the brief reply has been received that Urnguay will consider the matter. The world should not lose sight of this momentous incident, for it contains all the elements of those situations which eventually lead to a crash of arms.

THEY APPEAL TO GLADSTONE.

His Message on Armenia to the Working-men Who Will Meet in Hyde Park. London, Oct. 10.-The editor of the Star telegraphed the following message to Mr. Glad-

stone to-day: "The London workingmen will meet in Hyde Park to-morrow. Distracted by various counsels they earnestly entreat you to send them a word of cheer and guidance." To this message Mr. Gladstone replied:

"My views of the Armenian situation are those of a private person and they have been fully declared. The massacre at Eguin and the subsequent events greatly confirm me in the belief that our course is straight forward. I rejoice that the workingmen are bravely speak-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.-United States Minister Terrell denies that he has made any Minister Terrell denies that he has made any request to the Porte in behalf of his Government for the admission of the United States gunboat Bancroft through the Dardanelies, but he expresses hopes that arrangements were made for her admission before the Bancroft started from America for Turkish waters.

Mr. Terrell is the only diplomat who has left the protection of Therapia. He is living in Pera, and the American legation is the only one that is not guarded. Mr. Terrell has pointed out the houses of Americans which require special guards, out has declared to the Turkish police that it is their duty to guard the legation without a request.

police that it is their duty to action without a request.

The jails are so crowded with Armenian prisoners that it seems impossible for them to hold any more. The special tribunal organized to try the Armenians is wholly inadequate to the disposition of the cases, and a second court will be organized to expedite matters. The charges be organized to expedite matters. The charges against the Armenian prisoners who are packed in the juils are absolutely jacking in the ele-ment of justice.

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND.

The Editor of the Speaker Says Its Post-tion Is Very Serious.

LONDON, Oct. 10,-Mr. Thomas Wemyss Reid, editor of the Speaker, the Liberal organ, says in that paper that the position of Liberalism is graver now than it has been in a generation. He extols Lord Rosebery's honorable conduct, and concludes by declaring that Sir William Vernon Harcourt's chances of leading a united Liberal party are absolutely nil, adding that some startling displays of antipathy against him have already come from unexpected quar-

There is a possibility that the National Liberal Club, which has been the headquarters of progressive politicians here for ten years, may pe without a home. The club was started as a company before the Liberal split, and many of the largest shareholders are now Liberal Unionthe largest shareholders are now Liberal Unionists, lociating the Duke of Westminster, Lord
James of Hereford, and Mr. Chamberlain,
After this lapse of years it seems that some of
these gentlemen refuse to continue to invest
money in a cause of which they entirely disapprove. Besides, they have found their strongest
denouncers among the members of this club.
The Liberals are in a majority on the directorate, of which Mr. Herbert Gladstone is a
member.

member.
DUNDER, Oct. 10.—The Dundee Advertiser,
which wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking for a
statement of his relations with Lord Rosebery,
has received a reply in which Mr. Gladstone says:
"Ind it my duty to abstain from all attempts to interfere with free action or expression of opinion."

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE. Large Increase Over That of Last Year in

All the Cities. SCHENECTADY, Oct. 10,-Reports of yesterday's registration are not yet in from all the election districts, but the figures of most of the districts averaged up show an increase of 45 per cent, over the registration of the first day one year ago.

itoms, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 1,124. Last fall the first day's registration was 870.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10 .- The first day's registralon in this city was unusually large, 25,055 oters obtaining certificates. The heaviest registration was in the lie-publican wards. https://doi.org/10.1007/10 udson shows a large increase over a year ago, to figures being 1.14% for 1896, to 768 for

the figures being 1.144 for 1899, to 708 for 1805.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 10.—Hegistration here first day 1.632; first day last year, 1.652.

Watterrows, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city for the first day was 2.004. On the first day to 1892 it was 1.785.

Oswero, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 1.813; last year, 1.297.

Kinggrow, Oct. 10.—The total registration of voter- in this city yesterday was 1.707.

MIDDLETOWS, Oct. 10.—Eight hundred and sixty-seven voters registered here yesternay. On the first day last year the registration was 841.

MALONE, Oct. 10.—The first day's registration in the six election districts having polling places a Malone village shows a falling off from last ear of about fifty.

ALEANY, Oct. 10.—Total registration for Alany city, second day, 5,757; second day, 1895, 448. Total registration two days this year, 5,579. Total registration first two days, 1892, 5,587.

Use Lettuce Cream for the Skin.

HE SUCCEEDED IN WINNING THE LOVE OF THE FRENCH MASSES.

He Recognized the People as the Real Source of Power - Russia's Domination of the New Duni Alliance-Ita Effect on the Turkish and Egyptian Questions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Oct. 10 .- "The Czar of all Europe. as one of the French newspapers, half seriously, half facetiously, called him, has at length withdrawn himself from public view for the present and now the world is asking, in calmer mood, what is the meaning of all the noise and splendor of the past week. It would be both pre-sumptuous and absurd to attempt to offer a complete interpretation. If I should point out that England was swept by storm and rain while Paris rejoiced under smiling skies during the three days of the Czar's visit to the French capital, and should deduce therefrom dark auguries for Great Britain and happy ones for France and Russia, I should be doing as wise thing as most of the political prophets whose

voices are loud in Europe to-day. The strongest impression which I have brought back with me from Paris is that the paramount object of the Czar's visit was to make an alliance with the French people themselves and not with their rulers. He accomplished that object with wonderful eleverness. He recognized fully and publicly that France is a De nocracy, and that the people and the people only are the source of power. He testified in a dozen different ways his acceptance of that fact. Not only did he visit every great shrine of national pride and patriotism, but to the direct representatives of the people, such as President Brisson of the Chamber and President Baudin of the Paris Municipal Council, he expressed his appreciation of Republican institutions. To M. Brisson he said at once, on receiving him, that he was glad to meet a man who represented the real source of power in France, and in saying that he bound to himself the great radical party, which was beginning to question rather loudly the congruity of an alliance between Democracy and Desnotiam

Discussion has been revived in the past day or two over the question whether a written treaty of alliance exists between France and Russia. It is entirely immaterial. The Czar evidently knows that his alliance must rest upon the affection of the French masses, for without that a treaty would be of no value. There is no question that he has secured it, nor is it doubtful that he will be able to hold it yet a while.

The attitude of the rest of Europe while the great spectacles at Paris and Chalons were in progress has been mightily interesting. None has attempted to minimize the importance of the great political event which the world was watching so keenly, but there has been an alnost amusing attempt in each country to point the finger of significance in some other direction. Thus some English newspapers, early in the week, affected contempt toward the French manifestations of affection for the great autocrat and talked about warning the present holders of Alsace-Lorraine. On the other hand, Prince Bismarck's organ indulged yesterday in

these savage anti-English comments: "The British army is not sufficient for the defence either of the mother country or the col-onies in the event of England having to fight an antagonist who, like Russia and France, is up to date both on land and sea. England is not a match for a Russo-French coalition, and is ut terly impotent against the united Continent. Nobody knows this better than the British Government, and that is the reason of their incessant efforts to set the Continental powers by the

"England has become great only by promoting or causing and fomenting Continental wars, during which she amassed her colonial empire and developed her commerce and industry at the expense of the Continental States, while the latter were bleeding to death; and she can maintain her position only by the same means. This fact indicates the only correct policy to be pursued toward those intriguers who are constantly undermining the peace of Europe."

In Paris itself I heard not a whisper of any present ambition toward Continental revenge or of an alliance with Russia, which was suggested, is in connection with the Turkish and Egyptian situations, and even in them no extreme policy is advocated.

Russia's domination of the new dual alliance s complete. M. Hanotanx, who is especially persona grata to the Emperor, is more an assistant to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Russia than he is Foreign Minister of France.

I heard several versions of his interview with the Czar regarding Turkey. They are conflicting and most of them are apocryphal. The indications still are that France will continue to act as an instrument of the powers in impressing their will upon the Sultan. What that will is I do not pretend to know. The latest report is that it includes the opening of the Dardanelles and Bosporus to all foreign warships and that the appointment of Turkish Ministers be subject to the approval of the Ambassadors of the powers. This is a large order, and if the alternative of its acceptance by the Sultan be war, then the powers may as well save time by ordering the fleets to force the Dardanelles at once.

By the United Press. By the United Press.

The week's events in Paris have created a deep impression in England, where there is an increasing desire for an agreement with France and Russia regarding the Eastern question. During his visit the Crar has personally enhanced his reputation. He says little, but that little is very sensible. All his speeches have been delivered with a quiet confidence that betokens that he fully appreciates the tremendous power he wields, while at the same time his remarks confirm the belief that this power will be wielded for the maintenance of peace.

time his remarks confirm the belief that this power will be wielded for the maintenance of peare.

With regard to an English. French, and Russien agreement, it can be said that this is now looked upon as the only practicable means for England to escape her impotence in face of the so-called concert of Europe on the Eastern question. In view of this the succession of growstom Berlio upon the Eastern question, generally taking the form of semi-official huise that France and Russia intend to make early trouble for England in regard to Egypt, and that Germany will look with a benevolent eye upon the process, is regarded here as merely a display of spite.

The belief is that France and England, with the assistance of Russia, are nearing a rapprochement respecting the Egyptian difficulty, and that while France is preparing to frankly recognize the British occupation, she will obtain substantial compensation elsewhere. It is worth noting that the German press is beginning to point out, in view of the importance of Germany's colonies and commercial interests, that the unconditior all neutrality of the canal was guaranteed by the powers Germany might not object to the Sultan's territorial suzerainty over Egypt passing into other hands. Lord Salisbury himself proposed the Convention of 1887 securing the neutralization of Egypt, but the present Suitan, after much delay, refused to sign. As that arrangement would have left the suzerainty of the Sulent revived and ratified in view of the state of his other domin one.

the Sultan, there is not the remotest chance of its being revived and ratified in view of the state of bis other domin one.

The only clauses that may be heard of again are the! Egyplan fertiery should be neutralized under the gnarantee of the sreat powers; that the guaranteeing power-should retain the right of transmorting troops through the Khedive's territory either by land or the Suez Canal; that England should express the right of appointing the majority of officers in the England arony, and should retain the right of recommoving the country in case necessity arone. In 1887 it was also provided that the English army should have three years within which to withdraw from Egypt, but there is no likelihood of this being proposed by England again.

Buttita, Oct. 10. The reply of he Czar to the address of President Faure at the banguet given in honor of the Russian Emperor in Paris was wired in full to the Kalser, who made no effort to conceal his frintation upon learning that the words "precious bonds" were an heatic and had actually been used by the Czar in referring to the friendship of Russia for France, thus allowing the existence of no doubt that an siliance stronger than a mere enterite had been concluded between Russia and France. It is now very doubtful whether the Emperor will meet

the Czar at Darmstadt and Homburg. The Russian Ambassador to Germany, Count you Oster-Sacken, declares that he has not known of the existence of any alliance between Russia and

Sacken, declares that he has not known of the existence of any alliance between Russia and France.

The Crown Council held in Hubertusstock may result in a change in the Cabinet, and this possibility is causing a great deal of uneasiness in official circles.

Onserving the grand reception given to the Czar in Paris, German newspapers like the Berlin Post have tried to boycout the Parisian events of the last few days, describing the journais which printed the speciales and accounts of the fêtes in full as "sensation mongers." The National Zeitung says that Germany looks without either hate or love upon the most remarkable spectacle that has ever been witnessed, namely, that of a republic worshipping an alien autocrat as a national hero.

The Hamburger torrespondent, an official organ, admits that the Czar's toasts upon the occasion of his entertainments in Paris are much warmer than those given by him in Vienna or Breslau, which fact, the paper adds, cannot well be ignored. The Bismarckian journals suggest that if Prince Bismarck were Chancellor Germany would not now witness the virtual transfer of the centre pivot of European politics from Berlin to Paris.

THE CZAR AT DARMSTADT.

Resse's Evangelical Clergy Decline to Take Part in the Reception. DARMSTADT, Oct. 10.-The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. A large crowd of people assembled at the station and greeted their arrival with hearty cheers. Their Majestles entered a carriage and were driven to

Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig, brother of the Czarina, has appointed the Czar honorary Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Hessian Dragoons, which regiment is part of the Twenty-fifth Division of the Eleventh Corps of the Ger-

nan army. The reception of the Czar and Czarina at the The reception of the Czar and Czarina at the rankway station partook more of the inatus of a family welcome than a state function. Later there was a more deremonious reception at the palace, to which all the high State and military officers and church dignitaries were invited.

The Czarina, when Princess Alix of Hesse, was a Lutheran, but subsequent to her betrothal to the Czar she changed her religion, becoming a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The evangelical ciergy of Hesse did not approve of this step, and they therefore declined to take any share in the reception to their Majestles to-day.

PRISONED IN HIS PRIVATE CAR.

Supt, Van Etten's Trousers Stolen at Syracase-He Got a New Pair at New York. Edgar Van Etten is general superintendent of the operating department of the New York Central Railroad, and it is his duty to make weekly inspection trips along the line. On Monday he was on his way back to this city with Third Vice-President H. Walter Webb in the observation car Mariquita. They went to bed about 11 o'clock at night, Mr. Webb icaving orders to be called in time to get off to visit some friends at Scarborough.

Being on an inspection trip, the car was switched off and on trains at junctions. It stopped at Syracuse. Before it reached there Mr. Jackson, Mr. Webb's porter, had packed away Superintendent Van Etten's waistcoat, containing his gold watch and most of his money, in a little locker, and had laid his trou-sers out on one of the chairs in the observation

containing his gold watch and most of his money, in altite locker and had his his true serious of the chairs in the observation and of the private car.

Arr. Van Etten was still asleep when the train torough. He was still asleep when the train torough in the cooling for his cooling. For his cooling, For h

that it wouldn't occurragain.

The most annoying feature of the adventure was the loss of the keys. There were over twenty-five of them, and a lock-mith was kept busy all the week duplicating them as occasion arose for their use. They are not all replaced

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Important Documents Latd Before It at Its

Meeting Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held its first meeting to-day since the summer adjournment. All of the members were present. The session, which occupied the entire day, was devoted to the con-ideration of the reports presented. No final decision, however, can be arrived at until after the receipt of the report now being prepared by Prof. Burr. whose return from Europe is expected by the end of this month. Among the documents laid before the Commis-

Among the documents laid before the Commission were advance sheets of a book entitled "The Boundary Question Between British Gulana and Venezuela," devoted to a defence of the British claim, by Joseph Strickland.

There was also presented a revised copy of Mr. Storrow's summary, hitherto published, of the proposed brief for the Venezuelan Government, to which had been added a caustic note on the Schomburgk line, and a second brief entitled "The Venezuelan Question," prepared by William L. Seruggs of counsel for the South American repulie.

Two hundred and thirty six paxes in the shape of advance sneets of a third brief prepared by a Commission of the Venezuelan Government at Caracas were also laid before the Commission, Much of the matter in these documents

sion. Much of the matter in these documents sion. Much of the matter in these documents was already familiar to the Commission. The next meeting of the Commission will be held on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at which time Prof. Burr is expected to be present, and from that time on continuous assions will probably be held until a final decision is reached.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir

Julian Pauacefote Talk It Over, Lospon, Oct. 10,-Lord Salisbury arrived at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived ten minutes later.

and was at once admitted to conference with the Premier. Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the Fereign Office at 3:50 P. M. and held a long conference with Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Paincelote, the subject of which it is under-stood, was the Venezuelan question. Unless a deluite settlement should be unex-pectedly reached before the assembling of Par-liament, the debate on the Venezuelan question, which it was attempted to initiate last session, ich it was attempted to initiate las which it was attempted to initiate last seasion, is likely to take place during the first week or two after the House meets.

It was owing to an intimation given privately by the Government to the leaders of the Opposition and afterward to the House that the debate did not take place before Parliament rose.

Gave \$20,000 for Cuba's Wounded Patriots A man who did not wish to reveal his name has sent to Sefor Tomás Estrada Palma, the sick and wounded in the patriot army. The delegation has also received \$1,517 from senor laminguez Cowan, the Cuban representative in Mexico. Cuban Delegate, \$20,000 for the relief of the

The "Mecorder" Stops.

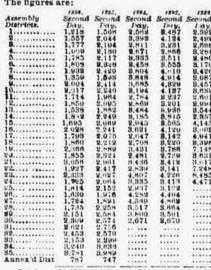
The New York Recorder, whose week day morning edition was replaced recently by an evening edition, has discontinued publication It is understood that an arrangement has been the 2rif une to continue the publica ion of the Sunday supplement.

Hurrab for Bryan and McKinley! That's the ticket that swears by liker's Expectorant as the best remedy on the planet for Hoarseness or any sind of a Cough or Cald.—Ads. REGISTRATION SLACKS UP.

LIGHTER TESTERDAY, BUT STILL HEAVY FOR THE TWO DAYS.

In New York \$10,635 No Part in Brooklyn 134,286-Nearly 200,000 Voters Yet to Be Got Out in the Two Cities-Politicians Studying the Big Figures of Friday, The registration was lighter yesterday in

all the New York city Assembly districts than it was on the second day last year. The total for the day was 71,376, which makes for the two days 210,635, not much shead of the total for two days in 1892 and 1894. The second day in previous years was never a Saturday-the Jewish Sabbath-and it was eight days later than the first day. This, taken with the rush to register on Friday, explains very naturally the lighter registration yesterday.



Total. 71.375 58,456 85,878 109,840 91.878
Total 1 W 0 91.035 171.771 201,690 202,622 187,491
Total four 281,007 308,003 309,691 286,542
days 281,007 308,003 309,691 286,542 .951,975 970,160 984,954 974,789

Political leaders of both sides discussed yeaterday with great interest the results of the first day of registration in this city. The revised total announced by the police was 139,259, against 89,315 in 1895, 102,812 in 1894, 92,682 in 1893, and 95,813 in 1892. All acreed that the rush to register indicated great interest in the issues of the campaign, but there their one-ness of mind ended. Chairman Danforth of the Popocratic State

Committee was sure this orders are to be sure of everything that the big registration is an omen of Bryan's success. Chairman Hackett of the publican State Committee laughed at its prediction and asked significantly:

"Did you ever hear of a big registration being favorable to Democratic success? It never was, and there will be no exception to the rule this year."

Every once in a while these men get stirred into political activity.

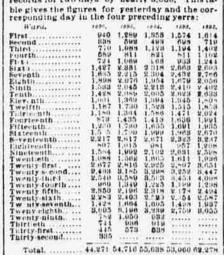
"The big increase in registration yesterday indicates that this class is largely responsible for it. I do not believe that they all got out on the first day, either, and I believe the gain will be proportionate for the remaining days of registration. That will mean that 250,000 electors will register in this city, and allower 300,000 may safely be counted as new foes of Bryan and Tammany Hall."

The fact that yesterday was the Sabbath of the orthodox lews kept a great many voters away from the places of registry in the Jewish quarters of the city until after sunset.

IN BROOKLYN ALSO.

Total Excellment So For 184 286 - Venter-

day's was 44,211. There were 44,271 additional voters enrolled in Brooklyn yesterday, making 134,286 for the wo days. These figures exceed all previous records for two days by nearly 3,000. This ta-



44,271 54,716 55,638 53,060 62,27 The Bryanites can take very little consolation from the figures so far, the increase all over the city being most marked in the Republican wards. The only failing off from the envolument in previous years is in the Democratic districts.

Mrs. Cleveland Goes to Washington. GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 10.-Mrs. Cleveland.

her three children, makis, and secret service detectives left Greenwich for Washington at 2:15 P. M. to-day in a special parior car of the 2:15 P. M. to-day in a special parior car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was attached to the Colonial express. Though suffering from a cold Mrs. Cleveland seemed in the best of health as she stood for ten minutes in the depot here chatting with the lady members of the Benedict family. She was the last to board the car, and looked carefully about to see that all her party was abound. As the train drew out Mrs. Cleveland stood on the rear platform waving an adieu. Mrs. Benedict accompanied her.

Mrs. Margaret Lorenz of 1658 Lexington avenue, who was out on her bicycle on Boston road, Bronxville, last evening, was run over by a horse and wagon driven by William Taylor of 1191 Boston avenue. She was taken home in a h by her husband, suffering from internal

Montreal Train, via Adirondack hountains, leaves trand Central Station daily at 5:00 P. M. Get dinner on the Dining Car.—Adv.

HURRICANE OFF THE COAST. All the Saturday Fleet Gors to Sen-One

Skipper Turns Back, The West Indian hurricane, which was re-

ported coming northward from the Gulf of Mexico, was central yesterday morning off the South Carolina coast, constantly increasing in energy and giving indication of attaining hurricane force on the middle Atlantic and New England coast to-day. The wind was only twenty-four miles an hour here at 10, P. M. The chief of the Weather Bureau at Wash-

ington ordered danger signals displayed on the coast northeast and later ordered up the burricane signals from Delaware to Woods Holl, Mass.

Last night the storm was central off the North Carolina coast. The barometer was falling steadily at all the middle Atlantic coast stations, and it was raining over Virginia and on the Florida coast. The winds were blowing high from the northeast on the coast, and reports from Hatteras were missing. The wires were probably down. Forecaster Dunn says that the storm will seriously impede ocean traffic, for it is widespread and dangerous Warning was given to all vessels on this coast that it would be unsafe to leave port. All the big boats went out, however, as well as the large fleet of coasters southbound. The latter will probably catch the eastern edge of the starm, for the high pressure over the land is likely to keep the centre out to sea. The Spanish line steambip St. Agustin, which left her East River pier at noon bound for Harsna, returned after she was several miles outside Sandy Hook. Her skipper saw the hurricane signal on the Sandy Hook tower, and, not liking the looks of the sky and the harometer, decided to wait until the storm had passed this neighborhood or disappeared from the Southern steamship track.

Washington, Oct. 10, 8 P. M.—The trepical storm is argarently central to the south of Hatters, and the wind has reached a velocity of sixty miles from the northeast at Cape Henry. The indications are that this storm will move northward during the next twenty-four hours, causing dangerous winds in the Atlantic coast States north of South Carolina. Warning was given to all vessels on this

SCORCHERS TUMBLED IN A HEAP. They Were Fleeing from One Cop when

Another Barred Their Way. Five scorchers gave Bicycle Patrolman England of the Park police a lively chase for several blocks on Riverside Drive on Friday night. The race began at 118th street. The scorchers flew north, with England in hot pursuit. When they reached Grant's tomb they circled the loop and rode back southward. At a corner, near the Claremont Hotel, stood Patrolman O'Brien. Noticing that England was not shortening the distance any between himself and the scorchers, O'Brien determined to apply a piece of st. ategy to the capture of the lawbunkers.

Accordingly he ripped one of the chains from the posts which surround the tomb and threw it across the read in front of the scorchers. Then the headers becan. First cata Michael Lehman, who lives at 545 East Eighty-foorth street, and who is a dealer in bicycles down town. In a heap, almost on top of him, came Milton Berghardt of 129 West 124sh street; Charles Bergold of 384 East Eighty-third street; Charles Bergold of 384 East Eighty-third street; Who is President of the New York Wheelmen; Alexander Horthershall of 126 Ann street, Brooklyn, and William Fish of 129 Nassau street, Brooklyn, and William Fish of 129 Nassau treet, Brooklyn, because the street of the New York which the scorchors were arrested and yesterday in the Harlem Court they were each fined \$3, with the exception of Lehman, who had to pay \$2 extra for talking abusively to the policeman. Accordingly he ripped one of the chains from

CAPT. LANE, H. M. N., DROWNED.

He Was in Command of the Narcissus and

PRICE FIVE CENTS. CANTON RECORDS BROKEN.

ESTERDAY'S CROWDS IN THAT

CITY A CONTINUOUS CRUSH. Forty Delegations Greeted McKinley-Mo

Made Twenty-one Speeches-Ten States Were Represented in the Throngs-Marching Kept Up Until Late at Night. CANTON, O., Oct. 10.-There seems to be no

imit to the pilgrimages to Canton, Each week since the campaign opened has brought in increase in the number of delegations, the size of the crowds, the distance travelled by the depublicans and the recruits to the cause of sound money. Each Saturday has set a new ecord in campaign affairs only to be shattered by the doings of the next. It was believed that last Saturday, when more than thirty train loads left the Canton stations

and marched to the McKinley home, and when Major McKinley made sixteen speeches in response to introductory addresses, the climax had been reached. But not so, To-day forty special trains unloaded their burdens at the stations, and, with smaller delegations coming on regular trains, all told they constituted forty distinct delegations. These were so grouped and sombined that Major McKinley reached all in twenty-one responses. The delegations, however, had from one to five speakers each, and nearly 100 addresses were made during the day either from the porch or from the little reviewing stand in front.

Ten States sent large and enthusiastic delegations. These came from West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, and Ohlo, Special trains arrived before daylight this morning, and continued to come till long after dark to-night.

Canton's streets were literally jommed. From early morning thousands of spectators crowded the sidewalks to cheer the thousands of marching men wending their way in continuous column to the Mckinley home or coming from there to make room for other arrivals. There was scarcely a general vocation followed by men not represented in the day's crowds. Farmers, workingmen, and mechanics, ironworkers, steelworkers, railroaders, miners, machinists, commercial traveilers, ministers, editors missionaries, painters, common laborers in greater or less numbers, were in every party. Finely uniformed clubs were particularly noticeable and contributed to the spectacle with which the day's doings concluded. To-night the air was filled with music, the skies aflame with rockets, red fire, and pyrotechnics.

It was a few minutes before 9 o'clock when Major McKinley appeared before the first crowd. This was composed of 700 people from Reading and Lebanon, Pa., and 400 from Lansing and central Michigan. Addresses were made by Attorney Gabriel Mercer of Lebanon and by Gen. D. B. Ainger, Deputy Auditor-General of Michigan. These marched out through one gate to the lawn, while through another gate marched the hardware men's sound-money club of Reading, Pa., led by Mayor J. R. Kenny, whose message was that the proverbial Democratic majority of Berks county, Pa., is his year threatened. Four hundred res of Rock Island county, Ill., led by E. D.

weeney, came with them Three hundred Kentuckians came from Louisville, headed by Mayor George V. D. Todd. An ear of corn, a little bunch of tobacco, and a jug attached to a cane swung over the shoulder, illustrated the Kentucky industries. Their nessage was that the currency issues had been fought in their State last year. Sound money had won, and now there is no disposition to recedo from the position then taken. One division of the party was introduced as men hereto-fore Democrats who have sacrificed former convictions for the paramount issue of preserving the nation's honor and integrity.

Next came fifty colored men representing the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Their places of residence were so distributed as o represent substantially the whole country. The delegation was a committee sent by the Central Jubilee Conference now in session in New York, and included the Bishops, officers, and prominent members of the conference. Theirs is the oldest religious sect among the Afro-Americans, their first church Will you defend Lynch again?" the reporter | the United States having been established in 1795 with the well-defined purpose of conducting a "campaign" for the abolition of slavery. They now number nearly five acudred thousand communicants, and the pledgesof Bishop George W. Clinton was that their votes would be unanimously recorded for the Rapube

lican ticket.
The next crowd was composed of commercial

CAPT. LANE, B. M. N., DROWNED,
He Was in Command of the Nacissan and
Was Lean to a Harcianar.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Capt. Heary BrigaLane, commander of the littish genhoat Nacissus, and three sailors of that vessel lost their
lives during the storm that swept the norther
provinces of Janan on Sept. 10.—Capt. Lane was
at one time commander of the Principal Command